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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1874.

QUEEN VICTORIA

For Sixty Years She Has Ruled
Over the British Empire.

CIVILIZATION HAS ADVANCED

Beneficial Effect of Her In-
fluence Upon England.

Progress a Distinguishing Fea-
ture—Development of
the Nation.

For 60 years Queen Victoria has reigned over the British Empire. At 20 minutes after 2 o'clock on the morning of June 20, 1837, William IV. died at Windsor Castle. At 11 o'clock the same morning the young Queen met the members of the Privy Council at Kensington Palace, and, after subscribing to the customary oaths, received from them their oaths of allegiance. The death of the King was not wholly unexpected. His short illness developed dangerous phases, and it was soon thought that he could not survive, yet it was almost without warning that the Princess Alexandra Victoria, from being an inexperienced girl, whose 18 years of life had been passed in almost obscurity, came to occupy the throne of England, and to assume at once the responsibilities of the head of a nation, with simplicity and dignity.

The manner in which she received the news of the death of her uncle, William IV., and in which, a few hours later, she conducted the first meeting of her Council won for her instant respect and admiration. She was almost unknown personally to the members of the Cabinet and Privy Council. She had rarely been seen by the populace. The unsettled condition of the society of the court had, perhaps, justified her mother, the Duchess of Kent, in allowing her to pass her life hitherto in seclusion. Certainly, England has never had occasion to regret that her life had been so passed.

The coronation of the Queen took place a year later. It is graphically described in a published life of Dean Stanley as follows:

"At 10:30 o'clock a gun announced that she was at the abbey door, and in about a quarter of an hour the procession appeared from under the organ, advancing up the purple approach to the chancel—every one leaning over—and in they came. First, the great Dukes, struggling with their enormous trains; then—etc., and the Queen, with her vast crimson train, outspread by eight ladies, all in white, followed by the great ladies of the court in enormous crimson trains, and the smaller ladies with delicate sky-blue trains trailing along the dark floor. When she came within the full view of the gorgeous abbey she paused, as if for breath, and clasped her hands. The orchestra broke out into the most tremendous crash of music I ever heard. 'I was glad when they said unto me: "Let us go into the house of the Lord."'

"Every one literally gasped for breath from the intense interest and the rills of the gallery visibly trembled in one's hand from the trembling of the spectators. I never saw anything like it. Tears would have been a relief. One felt that the Queen must sink into the earth under the trembling awe. But at last she moved on to her place by the altar, and (as I heard from my cousins, who had a place close by) threw herself on her knees, buried her face in her hands and evidently prayed fervently. For the first part the silence was so great that at my extreme point I could hear quite distinctly the tremulous but articulate voice of the Archbishop; afterward it was quite inaudible. The great drawbacks were the feeble responses to the service and the feebleness of the acclamations—hardly any at all at the recognition and only tolerable at the coronation. That was the crisis of the ceremony and the most striking part. The very moment the crown touched her head the guns went off, the trumpets began, and the shouts. She was perfectly immovable—like a statue. The Duchess of Kent burst into tears and her lady had to put on her coronet for her. The anointing was very beautiful from the cloth of gold; the homage, also, from the magnificent cluster in the very center."

Already she had endeared herself in the hearts of her subjects. Constitutional England was not slow to perceive that their ruler was not a whim-wham Queen, that she sought only the aggrandizement of her Kingdom. She had been confronted with serious problems upon her ascension to the throne. There had been political and social unrest. Educational and religious factions had been at variance with each other. Many of her subjects were almost without representation, the condition of the laboring classes was wretched. England was just recovering from



PRINCESS HELENA,
Schleswig-Holstein. Born May 25, 1846.



PRINCE ARTHUR,
Duke of Connaught. Born May 1, 1850.



PRINCESS VICTORIA (Royal),
Dowager Empress of Germany.
Born Nov. 21, 1840.



PRINCE ALFRED,
Duke of Edinburgh. Born Aug. 6, 1844.



ALBERT EDWARD,
Prince of Wales. Born Nov. 9, 1841.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CHILDREN



PRINCESS LOUISE,
Marchioness of Lorne. Born
March 18, 1848.



PRINCESS BEATRICE,
Battenburg. Born April 14, 1857.



PRINCE LEOPOLD,
Duke of Albany. Born April 7, 1853.



PRINCESS ALICE,
Hesse-Darmstadt. Born April 25, 1843.

the effect of "personal" ruling, and some of the statesmen of the time were fearful of the result of having an "almost infant Queen" deal with these great problems.

From the first the Queen displayed rare judgment, and, although she accepted the advice of her ministers, was not wholly dependent upon their counsel. This trait has characterized her whole reign. Her deep interests in the welfare of her subjects, her strong religious nature had an immediate effect upon the court, and the influence of her example has been felt during her whole reign. Under the constitution, perhaps, it has been her gracious example more than an absolute dictation of policy that has influenced the change in the condition of not only the English-born inhabitants of Great Britain, but of British subjects in whatever remote colony they may reside. The change cannot be summed up in the presentation of columns of figures. Early in the Queen's reign, in 1842,

began the legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the working class. Previous to that time there were nearly a million paupers in the United Kingdom and fully 60,000 inmates of prisons. The public at large was aware of these facts, but there seemed no help for the condition. Wages were at almost starvation rates and a high protective tariff maintained the price of corn almost beyond the purchasing reach of the workingman. When his days of usefulness were over the poorhouse awaited him, or else he was supported by his children, who, like himself, were thrust at a tender age into the fields or the mines and assumed the cares which never left them. Should one of them rebel there was always the force of arms to silence the demands for lightening the burdens. The special act of Parliament, which

served to change these conditions, was an act which prohibited the employment of women and girls in mines and collieries. It was owing to the efforts of Lord Ashley, later known as the Earl of Shaftesbury, that the attention of Parliament was first called to the subject, and a commission appointed to investigate. During his whole lifetime the Earl of Shaftesbury devoted his energies to benefiting the working class. He secured the passage of an act reducing the hours of work for children in the factories and extending the number of hours during which they should be under instruction.

Legislation favoring the working class has continued during the Queen's reign. Compulsory education met with opposition, because it was considered that it interfered with individual rights. The workingman possessed few rights, and he clung to the few

with stubborn persistency. The results have fully justified the interference. The nearly ten million of British subjects who have embarked from their native land during the last 60 years have been fully equipped to compete with the representatives of whatever nationalities with whom they have since been associated.

One of the most radical changes which was made in England's policy was the abolition of the corn duties. As early as 1842 the measure was overwhelmingly defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of over four to one. Yet it was scarcely four years later that the Government declared itself in favor of the abolition of the duties. The Queen opened Parliament in person in 1846, and in the speech from the throne Parliament was recommended to consider whether the principle of the repeal of prohibitive and the re-

laxation of protective duties, which had been presented from time to time, might not be more extensively applied.

This was the result of years of agitation on the part of men who, because of their benevolent dispositions and their researches into the economic condition of the country, were convinced that the social problem could never be solved until the price of food was reduced to meet the purchasing power of wages. Mr. Richard Cobden was the real leader of the movement, and his chief companion was Mr. Bright. With them were associated many of the leading orators of the day, who devoted themselves to the work of securing the repeal of the corn laws. A league was formed, and the whole country entered into the agitation. In 1845 the "potato rot" affected the chief article of food in Ireland, and, confronted by famine, even the Prime Minister urged the abolition of the corn duties.

At the time of the death of William IV. there was strife between the two factions in Canada. The million odd inhabitants threatened the disruption of the Government. Lower Canada was formed almost entirely of French, and any legislation that appeared to favor either one of the divisions was regarded with jealousy by the other. One man after another had tried to reconstruct the Canadian governmental scheme, and had failed. It was even proposed suspending the constitution of Lower Canada. Misrule had destroyed authority until Lord Durham was sent out, and assumed control. His policy in Canada subjected him to severe criticism, and he was shortly recalled. But he had thoroughly investigated the condition of affairs in Canada, and immediately upon his return to England he recommended that the colonists should themselves possess as much as possible of the government of the colony, that autonomy should be allowed the judiciary as well as in the execution of law, and that the home government should interfere only in the relations of the colony with the mother country. Lord Durham's recommendations were gradually adopted, and the Dominion of Canada of today, with its population of six millions, and its loyalty to the home government is the result. The same policy of autonomy has been pursued in Australia as well. The population of Canada and Australia combined in 1837 was scarcely a million and a quarter. Today it is nearly eleven millions. Since Queen Victoria ascended the throne 80,000 square miles of territory have been added to the possessions of the British Empire in India, and in Africa 1,000,000 square miles.

During the reign science has made wonderful advances. The industrial arts and literature have developed. Steam navigation had already been successfully tried. Many lines of railway were opened during the year 1837. It was also in this year that the act of transmitting the mails by rail was passed, a locomotive attained a speed of 37 miles an hour during this year, and transatlantic voyages were made by steamboats. In the same year Professor Morse went to England to obtain a patent for his invention of conveying messages a short distance by telegraph. Today there is not a quarter of the globe that cannot be reached by steam navigation, by railway or by telegraph. England is in easy communication with all her colonies, and because of the telegraph, Australia can be more easily reached from London today than Liverpool could be reached in 1837.

With the establishment of steam and electrical communication came the rapid development of the manufacturing and seaport towns, and of London itself. Birmingham and Liverpool and other large towns, had widely diverging interests. They were all governed by the same cumbersome municipal system of control, and in this sense their interests were common. The greater part of their inhabitants were subjected to some low-wage scheme, with no voice in local government, and in a second way their interests were common. The same spirit of progress that forced local government for the colonies upon Parliament characterized the efforts for municipal reform. Within the last few years efforts have been made in London itself to substitute a system of central municipal control and government for the varied parish governing bodies whose territory has been absorbed by the growth of the metropolis.

A distinctive feature of the reign has been progress. The way was paved for it by the necessity for changes in the old systems, and to a certain degree by the legislative acts previous to 1837. These enactments do not lessen the influence of the reign in any degree. Sixty years of devotion to principle, 60 years of beneficence cannot be lived by the head of a nation without an influence upon every subject. Exerted by a woman, there was all the more reason why the condition of every woman should be advanced. From the time when the Earl of Shaftesbury pressed the claims of the cause which he defended upon Parliament, to the time when, a few months since, Lady Aberdeen was the principal orator at the commencement exercises of a great university, and made a plea for the higher education of women, there has been a constant development of that higher education.

In 1837 the indifferent attitude which was exhibited toward social conditions

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

PROGRESS IS SLOW

Japanese Suspect a Play is Going on Behind the Scenes.

DEALING WITH UNITED STATES

Japan Advised to Send More War Vessels.

Hawaii Said to Have Changed Her Attitude and is Not Willing to Allow Claim.

YOKOHAMA, June 8.—The Yordzu publishes the following: Although negotiations have been going on between Mr. Shimamura, Japanese Minister at Honolulu, and the Hawaiian Government, progress is slow. Report has even reached us that the authorities are of opinion that it will take three months before the question is settled. Private telegrams also report that the Hawaiian Government has refused to admit our claims, but the Government has received no information about it. The whole matter is shrouded in utter darkness, so that one cannot arrive at any definite conclusion. What we most doubt, however, is the obstinate resistance displayed by the Hawaiian Government. Evidently this is due to the fact that the United States is playing the role of a wire-puller. Though outwardly the trouble is between Japan and Hawaii, it may be said that in reality we are dealing with America in the negotiations. When the trouble first sprang up the Government immediately dispatched the Naniwa, and now the Hiei has been instructed to proceed to Honolulu. Now, on the receipt of a report that Hawaii had refused to accept Japan's claim, the Mainichi, a Government organ, advises the authorities to send more warships to Hawaii, while communications between the Government and the Minister at Washington have become more frequent. We are greatly surprised at the unskillful diplomatic ability of Count Okuma. Should he fail to take any decisive measures on account of the United States being at the back of Hawaii, the people will laugh at Japan being humiliated by a small island such as Hawaii.

The Asahi writes in a different strain. It says since the negotiation was opened with Hawaii on May 11th no official report on its proceedings has been received. We cannot, therefore, surmise how it will come about after all. The Government, however, fully recognizes that the matter at issue was a breach of the emigration treaty, and is prepared to compel Hawaii to bear out her responsibilities. To such vague proposals as leaving the matter to arbitration the Government is not inclined to agree. For a time Hawaii, seeing that she was in the wrong, appeared to be desirous of bringing the matter to a peaceful settlement. Her attitude, however, seems now to have changed, for it is rumored that she is not prone to accept our claim, and in consequence, the matter is very complicated. As to the conduct of the Hawaiian Government in the recent emigrant affair, Great Britain, Germany, France and various other countries all concur in their opinion that Hawaii has, by so doing, violated the comity of nations, and they sympathize with us.

Though Hawaii persists in upholding her mistaken contention throughout, she has no legal ground of objection, except that she maintains on the strength of preliminary agreements for engaging laborers, that the free laborers were really contract laborers. Such an objection is too weak to nullify our claim. Under the circumstances Hawaii will at last admit our claim, asking us to give way to a certain extent in the matter of the compensation. Some attribute the delay of the negotiation to the United States instigating Hawaii, but the question of annexing Hawaii by the United States is not at present welcomed in political circles of the latter country. Moreover, the question of the repeal of the reciprocal treaty existing between the two countries has of late sprung up. In the face of these facts, the Hawaiian Cabinet, though it consists of Americans, would not insist on the frivolous ground of relying on the United States.

JAPAN'S REPLY.

It is said Hawaii's Communication is Not Courteous.

YOKOHAMA, June 10.—The Kokumin this morning gives what it terms an outline of the instructions sent to Mr. Shimamura at Honolulu, after the receipt of the recent reply from Hawaii. This "outline," however, is very vague. It is set out that the communication from Hawaii is not couched in terms of such courtesy as should be observed between nations, and the conviction is expressed that this attitude on the part of so insignificant a state is due to its possession or expectation of some outside support. It must be plain that from the outset Japan desired and hoped to settle the present question in an amicable fashion, and did not intend to resort to force. Further, Japanese emigrants are going to South America and to other countries, where a cordial welcome has been extended to them, so

that it will be seen that it is not to Hawaii only that Japanese proceed. It is suggested, finally, that the Hawaiian Government should give the matter a little more consideration.

HAWAII NOT STUBBORN.

Japan Adviser Suggests Calling an Arbitrator.

In speaking of the Hawaiian-Japanese affair, the Japan Advertiser says: England, France, Germany and Russia have, together with other minor powers, shown their sympathy with Japan in the matter, for the simple reason that justice and right are on her side. For this reason it will prove better for Hawaii if she quickly complies with the Japanese demands. There is always some delay in settling matters of the sort. Japan is not well versed in matters of diplomacy, and for that reason it is wrong to call the present attitude of Hawaii stubborn. If Japan presses her point steadily, but firmly, Honolulu will probably give way, and, if she does not, then she will call in some other power as arbitrator in the matter.

It is Nearer Home.

The Japan Gazette says: An easy solution of the Japan-Hawaiian difficulty seems to be at hand. Instead of sending laborers abroad they should send them to Kishiu, where Koreans have actually to be imported to work the mines. Japanese cheap labor will soon be a legend of the past.

Reforms in Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, June 9.—Yesterday all the Ministers of State met at the official residence of the Premier and discussed, among other things, the reform of the administration in Formosa. Count Matsukata starts for Kyoto on the 11th inst.

Further Instructions.

YOKOHAMA, June 9.—The Mainichi states that Count Okuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed further instructions to Mr. Shimamura, Japanese Minister to Hawaii.

A Japanese Idea.

YOKOHAMA, June 8.—Most of the Japanese papers attribute the strong stand made by the Hawaiian Government in the emigrant affair to its desire to refer the matter to the arbitration of a third power.

INJURED IN DRILL.

Kaili, Native Police Officer, Meets With an Accident.

Kaili, a police officer, was quite badly injured while drilling on the baseball grounds yesterday morning. Besides being considerably bruised about the body he had two of his front teeth knocked out. The accident came about in this way:

The Mounted Patrol and foot police, the former under Captain Renken, the latter under Captain Parker, and the whole body under Marshal Brown, went to the baseball grounds to drill. Unlike previous drills, the men were given to understand that they might expect some hard work, this to be charges of the mounted patrolmen in a body upon the foot police and stopping of runaway horses by the mounted patrolmen.

At first the patrolmen made a charge in column of fours upon the foot police, drawn up in extended order. The latter fired their guns, but the patrolmen succeeded in getting through on the left flank.

Captain Parker rallied his men by platoon, and the patrolmen came dashing up again, but succeeded only in getting through the space between the platoons. These were unremoved and the men stood their ground gallantly. These movements were repeated, with the same result.

Finally the foot police formed in extended order, and the patrolmen did the same. The latter charged, and when near the foot police, some of the men on the right flank swerved around and came in behind as in the movement, "two fours from right to rear."

On they came at the foot police, the right flank remaining firm. The double column formed by the movement described above, was too much for the left flank of the foot police and the patrolmen went through. Kaili got in between the horses and was pretty badly trampled on.

The work of the foot police is to be very highly commended. With horses dashing wildly at them, they moved not an inch from their positions and acted as if in actual strife with an enemy.

The Stricken Crier.

To a reporter of the Orkney Herald, Mr. John Clouston, late town-crier, of Alfred-street, Stromness, said:—"In 1895 I had a severe attack of sickness, which incapacitated me from all work. For many years I have been troubled with severe bilious attacks, and while suffering from one of these turns I had a stroke, followed by utter prostration, which rendered me unable to work, or even walk any distance. While sitting by my own fire I used to feel a cold shiver that no amount of clothing would dispel. The pain and suffering continued and increased in severity for three months. About this time I saw in the newspaper reports of cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave them a trial. After taking the first box the pains gradually got easier. The alarming symptoms above described gradually wore away, and when I had finished the last box I felt hale and well, and in my usual state of health—in fact, better than I had been for many years. I have never been troubled with my health since; even my old trouble, biliousness, has gone. I cannot but believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were the means of saving my life. A near neighbor of mine, who has been in delicate health for years, is now using them, and although she has only had them for a short time, she is deriving great benefit. They are not like other medicine.

This case shows the remarkable cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, not only in paralysis and rheumatism, but in all the many disorders which follow influenza and rheumatic

fever, or arise from impoverished blood and nerves, such as anaemia, pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains in the back, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, palpitations, low vitality, and wasting strength from any cause. They are unrivalled as a tonic and strengthening medicine for both sexes.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Captain McCarthy of Co. D, Major Second Battalion.

The election for colonel, lieutenant-colonel and majors of the First and Second Battalions, National Guard of Hawaii, held in Military Headquarters, Saturday night, was presided over by Major Potter.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major McLeod were elected colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively, and Major Jones was chosen major of the First Battalion.

In the fight for the office of major of the Second Battalion, the candidates were: Captain Camara, Company C; Captain Pratt, of the President's staff, and Captain McCarthy, Company D.

There were 24 officers present, this constituting the full number, with the exception of Major Jones, absent on Hawaii. Thirteen votes were required to elect. Captain McCarthy secured 14 on the first ballot and was declared elected major of the Second Battalion.

This meeting over, the Board of Officers elected its officers. The result was as follows: Colonel Fisher, chairman; Captain Schaefer, secretary; Adjutant Towse, treasurer.

Adjournment was then taken, and a banquet was served, in which all the officers joined heartily.

Fell From a Pail.

Lieutenant Needham, of the police force, received a letter Sunday from a relative living in Kaupo, Maui, to the effect that a native woman had fallen from a pail near that place, last week, and was instantly killed.

It seems that early in the evening her husband and his sister had gone



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to Waipua, a place near Kaupo, to fish. This is just at the foot of a high fall, and looks over in the direction of Nuu. They had been fishing but a short time, when something heavy was heard to strike the ground not many feet behind them, and the sister, thinking a goat had fallen from the pail, told her brother to go and look. He did so, and was horrified to find the body of his wife. The fall had rendered every spark of life extinct.

It is thought that the woman had gotten lonely at home and had gone out in search of her husband. Coming to the pail she had leaned over to see the spot where the fishing was going on, made a misstep and fallen over.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

NANIWA TO STAY

Her Rumored Departure Denied
at Legation.

MINISTER SHIMAMURA SPEAKS

Says He Has Not Withdrawn Request.

No Correspondence With Foreign
Office for Two Weeks—Ex-
pects Answer Daily.

"You may say that the rumor that Japan has withdrawn its request from the Hawaiian Government for an explanation of the reasons for rejecting the Japanese immigrants is unqualifiedly false."

This was Minister Shimamura's reply to a question by an Advertiser reporter yesterday regarding the rumor; that the request for a settlement had been withdrawn by him, and that Hawaii would come out top side high in the unpleasant affair, which has occupied the attention of diplomats all over the world.

"There has been no correspondence between this Legation and the Minister of Foreign Affairs since June 4th," continued Minister Shimamura. "At that time I addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, as yet, though it seems a very long time, I have received no reply."

The reporter suggested that a great many letters might be written in 14 days.

"Quite so," ventured a member of the Legation; "long enough time in which to write a book."

"The position is this," said the Minister: "Before the steamer having the immigrants on board left Honolulu I made a formal protest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His answer was incomplete and unsatisfactory. In due time I received instructions from my Government, and sent a request to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the reasons for the expulsion of the Japanese laborers. Extracts of the contents of my letter and this Government's answer have already been published in the Honolulu papers. I considered the answer vague and indefinite. On June 4th I wrote again, and for two weeks the letter remains unanswered. I am waiting for a communication to arrive, have been waiting for several days and I think now that it must come today or tomorrow."

"One paragraph in your leading editorial today is rather misleading. Does your paper believe that Japan has taken Hawaii by the throat and said: 'Give me your money?' Such a thought is preposterous. I may say an object is black; you will insist that it is white. I would not take you by the collar and shake you for your opinion; I would ask your reasons for saying so. Another misleading sentence is the one regarding indemnity. No demand has been made, and that phase in the controversy has not been mentioned, beyond my saying that I would like this Government to recognize the principles of indemnity, as governed by international law. Japan has shown no hostility toward Hawaii in this matter. We ask, simply, that justice be done if it is proven that Hawaii is wrong. Indemnity to the Japanese immigrants will be asked only in this event. If the affair is settled satisfactorily, then immigration may continue from Japan as formerly, not otherwise."

"Those Japanese left their homes under the laws of their Government, and they are innocent of any wrong intent in coming here. If the agents of the immigration companies in Honolulu committed a wrong in bringing them here against the laws of Hawaii, then, it occurs to me, it is the duty of the Government to punish them, not their dupes. The men who were connected with the companies were tried in the courts and acquitted. If there was nothing wrong in their actions, upon what grounds were the immigrants sent back? That is the question I am endeavoring to get an answer to from the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"One would infer from the editorial that we have made a peremptory demand, but such is not the case. We have given the Minister of Foreign Affairs an excellent opportunity to explain why the Japanese were not permitted to land; it was the main question in my first letter to Minister Cooper and was repeated in the second, mailed June 4, and yet I have had no reply. You have been misinformed if you think I have not given the Government an opportunity to furnish me with reasons for sending back the immigrants."

Counselor Akayama and Secretary of the Legation Koya were present during the interview and expressed themselves very emphatically in supporting Minister Shimamura's denial of the rumor that he had withdrawn his request for an explanation.

"There are all kinds of rumors floating around," said Counselor Akayama. "One ridiculous one was that the Japanese sailors were to land and take

charge of the Custom House. Another is to the effect that the Naniwa is to leave on Wednesday next. You may say regarding that rumor, as with the other, it is without any foundation whatever. About two months hence another man-of-war will be here, and the Naniwa is not likely to leave before then."

SUMMER SCHOOL.

Something for the Public on the
Objects Thereof.

It is probable that a great many people will attend the Summer School this year. As a general thing, the public is not acquainted with the objects of the school, and for that reason the following points are published:

The Minister and Commissioners of Public Instruction announce that the Summer School will be in session at Honolulu from the 7th to the 28th of July, 1897. The school will work in two sections, the first making a specialty of preparation for the examination for teachers' primary certificates, and the second making a specialty of the theory and practice of teaching. Some method work will be done in the first section and some assistance will be given in the second section to those preparing for the examination for teachers' grammar grade certificates. Those public school teachers not holding second-class primary certificates valid for the coming school year, or equally good credentials of scholarship will work in the first section, unless admitted to the second section by the director. Those holding such credentials will be advised to work in the second section, as a general rule. The two sections will meet together at the High School building on Wednesday, July 7th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A teaching force, consisting of a number of the best teachers in the employ of the department has been secured to give instruction in the various branches. Prof. Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D. of the University of California, will give instruction in pedagogy to both sections. Probably no man has exerted a greater or better influence upon the schools of California in recent years than has Dr. Brown, and the teachers of Hawaii are fortunate in securing his assistance even for so short a time. The Inspector General of Schools will be the director of the Summer School, and he will discuss at length, with both sections, the new course of study, which will be published at that time, and will be introduced into the schools at the beginning of the next school year, in September.

The Minister and Commissioners invite the attendance of all teachers of public and private schools, of all persons desirous of becoming teachers, and of all other persons interested in any line of work to be pursued in the Summer School. Tuition will be free in all departments.

Examinations for teachers' primary certificates will be held at Honolulu July 29th and 30th, and for grammar grade certificates July 29th, 30th and 31st.

SHOE SLAUGHTER.

San Francisco Shoe House Bids for
Island Trade.

In another column will be found the price list of shoes sold by the San Francisco Shoe House, of which Geo. E. Fairchild is president and manager. The list is very long, and the assortment named in it includes all the styles worn in Honolulu. Mr. Fairchild states that the goods are new, not shop-worn and that the prices are made low, so that the trade of the house may be extended.

Particulars regarding mail orders are furnished, and Island customers may send their orders, relying upon Mr. Fairchild to fill them promptly and exactly as sent. The postage is 12 cents per pound, and duty is free.

Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this

"Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**
AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

\$100,000 WORTH OF Boots and Shoes Thrown Upon the Market At RUINOUS PRICES

By one of the Largest Shoe Concerns in the United States—operating
NINE STORES, and carrying the Largest Line of Boots and Shoes on the
Pacific Coast.

These goods were bought for Cash, at very low figures, during the recent business depression, and will be sold, in many cases at ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES. The DEEPEST CUTS are made in Seasonable Shoes, such as LADIES' TAN, CHOCOLATE AND BLACK OXFORDS AND SOUTHERN TIES; MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S TAN SHOES, Etc.

We quote a few of the principal lines, as follows:

- LOT 1—1500 pair Ladies' Tan Goat Oxfords, narrow square toes. Former Price, \$2—Sale Price, 75c.
LOT 2—1000 pair Ladies' Dark Tan Goat Russet Ties, coin toes. Former Price, \$2—Sale Price, 95c.
LOT 3—900 pair Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxfords, coin and opera toes, patent tips. Former Price, \$2—Sale Price, 95c.
LOT 4—600 pair same grade shoe in narrow square toes at. 95c.
LOT 5—1000 pair Ladies' Vici Kid Southern Ties, coin toes, patent tip. Former Price, \$3—Sale Price, \$1 15.
LOT 6—850 pair Ladies' Fine Vici Kid, Hand-turned Southern Ties, narrow square toes, patent tips, C. S. heels; an elegant shoe. Sold Formerly at \$3.50—Now Slaughtered at 95c.
LOT 7—600 pair Ladies' Fine Dark Tan Southern Ties, fine vesting, cloth top, new coin toes, turn soles. Former Price, \$2—Now \$1 05.
LOT 8—850 pair Ladies' Fine Chocolate Kid Oxfords, seal brown, cloth tops, narrow square toes, soft and comfortable for tender feet. Former Price, \$3—Now \$1 20.
LOT 9—1300 pair Ladies' Fine Russia Kid Oxfords, dark ox-blood, Blucher cut, narrow square toe. Reduced from \$3 50 to \$1 20.
LOT 10—425 pair Ladies' Fine French Kid, chocolate color, tie, narrow cottage toe, very genteel. From \$3 50 to \$1 45.
LOT 11—700 pair Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Oxfords, chocolate color, narrow square toe, with tip of same; very pretty. From \$3 to \$1 20.
LOT 12—450 pair Ladies' Fine French Kid Oxfords, Louis XV heels, narrow square toe, patent tip, hand-turned soles; a very dressy shoe. Former Price, \$5—Now \$1 45.
LOT 13—700 pair Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Oxfords, hand-turned soles, coin toes, with patent leather heel foxings and tips. From \$3 to \$1 25.
LOT 14½—Ladies' Fine Black Vici Kid Southern Tie, with black vesting top, patent leather scroll heel foxing and tip, new defender toe; a very neat and stylish shoe, as well as comfortable to wear. Reduced from \$3 to \$1 65.
LOT 15—275 pair French Kid, Southern Tie, coin toes and patent tips, cloth top, hand-turned soles. Formerly \$3 50—Now \$1 95.
LOT 16—400 pair Newburyport 3-Button Oxfords, coin toes, hand-turned soles; very desirable. \$3—Cut to \$1 25.
LOT 17—600 pair Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Button Boots, cloth or kid tops, new Defender toe, patent tips, hand-turned soles, C. S. heels. Former Price, \$5—Now \$2 65.
LOT 18—450 pair Fine French Patent Leather Oxfords, black cloth tops, Louis XV heels, coin toes, turned soles. Sold Everywhere at \$5—Our Price, \$2 45.
LOT 19—130 pair Ladies' Fine Kid, Lace and Button Boots, full Louis XV heels; narrow square toes, patent tips; all sizes and widths. Genuine Value, \$5—During Sale at \$2 95.
LOT 20—300 pair Ladies' Fine Chocolate Kid Lace Boots, Louis XV heels, seal brown cloth tops, coin toes; very genteel. Were Sold at \$6—Sale Price, \$2 95.
LOT 21—175 pair Ladies' Fine Kid Turned Button Boots, French last, patent tip; very comfortable with C. S. heels. Formerly sold at 6—Sale Price, \$3 45.
LOT 22—185 pair Ladies' Fine Chrome Kid, Chocolate Oxford Ties, narrow square toes, turned soles, fine cloth top. Formerly \$4—Now \$2 45.
LOT 23—150 pair Ladies' Fine French Bronze Kid Oxfords, with fine silk vesting tops, coin toes, turned soles and full Louis XV heels; very stylish and dressy. Used to Sell at \$6—During Sale at \$2 50.
LOT 503—Laird, Shober & Co.'s fine Chrome Kid Tan Boots, turns, fine French tan cloth tops, circular foxed. From \$6 to \$4 00.
LOT 523—Ladies' Tan Kid, Tan Cloth Top Lace Boots, turned soles, coin toes. Cut from \$4 to \$2 50.
LOT 15013—Ladies' Dark Tan Chrome Kid Southern Ties, turns, Louis XV heels, narrow square or pointed toes. Sold everywhere at \$3 50, sale price \$2 50.
LOT 100—Ladies' Ox-Blood Kid Oxfords, with fine corduroy tops to match, new coin toe, Louis XV heel, very stylish. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 400—300 pair Ladies' Tan Julietts, narrow square toe, hand turned soles, one inch concave heel. Cut from \$3 50 to \$1 75.
LOT 401—350 pair Ladies' Tan Chrome Kid Julietts turn soles, coin toes with tips—stylish and comfortable. Cut from \$2 50 to \$1 50.
LOT 402—275 pair Ladies' Ox-Blood Kid Oxfords, new coin toes. Collaree trimmings, very dainty. Cut from \$3 50 to \$2 25.
LOT 403—Ladies' "very swell" Bronze Oxfords, LXV heels, small coin toes, diamond tip. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 404—Ladies' Black Vici Kid Southern tie, narrow square toe, Pat. Leather tip, either cloth or kid top, hand turned soles, very fine shoe. Cut from \$3 50 to \$2 00.
LOT 405—Laird, Shober & Co.'s French Pat. Leather Oxford, New Vassar Last, Tan Kid tops, buttons over instep with five tan Kid straps, full Louis XIV heel, a genteel and dressy shoe for warm climate. Cut from \$6 to \$3 95.
LOT 406—Wickerts Light tan Vici Kid Oxford, Silk Vesting top, hand worked eyelettes, sharp coin toes, LXV heel—a beauty—all sizes. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 407—Ladies' fine dark Ox-Blood Oxford, Dark tan corduroy top facing, one inch concave heel, coin toe, new and very stylish. Cut from \$3 50 to \$2 25.
LOT 408—Ladies' fine dark Ox-Blood Kid Oxford with fine Wine brown Corduroy top, LXV heel, new coin toe, very genteel. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 409—Laird, Shober & Co.'s fine rich chocolate color French Kid Oxford, with three buttons, Stiletto toe, one inch concave heel, a stylish walking shoe. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 409½—Ladies' Light Chocolate color French Kid Southern ties with rich seal brown cloth tops and satin ribbon tie, LXV heel, Stiletto toe. Cut from \$5 to \$3 50.
LOT 410—A similar shoe on the coin toe last. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 401—Ladies' very light tan French Kid Oxfords with very light tan cloth tops, hand worked eyelettes, one inch Light Leather concave heel, new coin toes (Foster's make) just the thing to wear with light color or white dress material. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 412—Ladies' Mode Kid Oxford with light chocolate Kid top, Lace front and top bindings, full white Kid Lined, new dime toe, LXV heel, a beautiful shoe—all sizes. Cut from \$5 to \$3 00.
LOT 413—Ladies' Tan canvas, Russet leather trimmed Bicycle Oxfords with Buckskin soles, very comfortable. Cut from \$2 to \$1 50.
LOT 414—Ladies' Black or Tan Box Calf Bicycle Oxfords (Norman & Bennett's make). Cut from \$3 to \$1 75.
LOT 415—Ladies' Black Box Calf Bicycle Oxfords with slate colored Elk skin soles, hand sewed (Norman & Bennett's make), finest in use. Cut from \$3 50 to \$2 50.
LOT 500—Ladies' Summer Weight Jersey Bicycle Leggings, in Black, Navy Blue and Seal Brown, the latest. Cut from \$1 50 to 75c.

- LOT 501—Ladies' Seal Brown and Navy Blue, fine Corduroy Bicycle Leggings. Cut from \$2 to \$1 00.
LOT 502—Ladies' Scotch Mixed light cloth Leggings for wheeling with Light or Mixed suits. Cut from \$2 to \$1 00.
LOT 503—Ladies' Tan or Black Canvas Leggings of Latest Cuts. Reduced from 75c. to 35c.
NOTE.—Leggin sizes run from 1 to 6. When ordering, state the size of shoe worn and whether ankle and limb is slim, medium or full.
LOT 601—Infants' Light Tan shoes, light tan cloth tops, turn soles, very pretty for summer. Sizes from 1 to 6. Reduced from \$1 25 to 75c.
LOT 602—Child's Light Tan Shoes, with light tan cloth tops, turn soles, spring heels. Sizes, 5 to 8. Reduced from \$1 50 to \$1 00.
LOT 603—Child's Tan Oxford, narrow square toe, tip of same, turn soles, spring heels (Williams & Hoyt's make). Sizes, 5 to 8. Very nice shoe. Price from \$1 25 to 75c.
LOT 604—Misses' Tan Oxford, same as lot 503. Sizes, \$14 to 11. Cut from \$1 50 to \$1 00.
LOT 605—Misses' Fine Black dongola Oxford narrow square toe with Pat. Leather tips, cloth or Kid tops. Cut from \$1 50 to \$1 00.
LOT 606—Infants' Tan Chrome Kid strap Sandals, turn sole. Sizes from 1 to 6. Cut from \$1 25 to 75c.
LOT 607—Child's fine tan goat Button shoe, narrow square toe, with diamond tip, same material as shoe. Cut from \$2 to \$1 50.
LOT 608—Misses' fine Tan goat Button shoe, same as lot 507. Sizes, \$14 to 11. Cut from \$2 50 to \$2 00.
LOT 700—Men's fine white canvas Yachting Oxford with rubber soles, new Last. Cut from \$3 to \$2 00.
LOT 701—Men's fine white canvas Yachting Bais with white celluloid eyelettes—Rubber soles—New Last. Cut from \$4 to \$3 00.
LOT 702—Men's fine light tan calf Oxfords, finely trimmed with same material, Rubber soles, Spring heels, new last. Cut from \$5 to \$3 50.
LOT 703—Men's Brown canvas Yachting Bais with tan calf trimmings—Rubber Soles—New Last. Cut from \$3 50 to \$2 50.

Space is too expensive to enumerate one-half our bargains. We have made great cuts in nearly all lines of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes for Summer wear, as an inspection of our stores will show. Quotations will be made to all who write for them and orders filled as sent.

This is not a sale of "shop-worn," "back-number" shoes, but of new, up-to-date, standard-quality goods. Neither are we going out of business. We are making this sale for the purpose of becoming better known to the public.

In connection with our medium grades we carry by far the largest stock of Fine, Genteel Footwear of any San Francisco House, and sell it at reasonable prices.

The special lots of shoes here advertised are indicated in our stores by numbers. Mail orders should mention number of lot desired.

Prompt and careful attention will be given to the filling of mail orders.

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT FOR REFERENCE. Next quotations will be on other lines of shoes.

Shoes can be sent to any Post Office on the Islands by Parcel Post, Free of Duty, at the rate of 12c. for each pound or fraction thereof. You can remit the price of shoes selected, (including postage) with your order, by a Post Office Order, or with paper money and U. S. postage stamps.

All goods will be carefully packed so as to insure delivery to your address in perfect order.

Mail order to

GEO. E. FAIRCHILD,
931-933 Market Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

President and Manager of San Francisco Shoe House,
and "The Oakland" Shoe House.

1776 Hurrah for 4th of July! 1897

P. O. Box 430 The I. X. L. Has Telephone 478

Received, Ex Bark Mohican,
A Large and Well Selected Stock of Assorted

FIRE WORKS

TORPEDOES BALLOONS!

American and Hawaiian Bunting Flags!

(Sizes from 6 to 25 feet.)

AMERICAN AND
HAWAIIAN
SILK FLAGS



AMERICAN AND
HAWAIIAN
MUSLIN FLAGS

DECORATION
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PAPER
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American (BOW, NEW STYLE,) Buttonhole Buttons.
American & Hawaiian Shields, Stars & Stripes, Silk Ribbons.

Assorted Cases Fireworks: \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20, and \$25.
These goods are new and fresh, of the best quality, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. Island orders promptly filled, at

Cor. Nuuanu and King Streets. **I. X. L. S. W. LEDERER**

1894 Hurrah for the Republic of Hawaii! 1897

Columbia
5 per cent. Nickel Steel
Tubing

Is found only in COLUMBIA Bicycles. Strongest tubing ever made. This factory will use all that can be made this year. Secures lasting quality unmatched in any other bicycles. Catalogue of rigid fact free at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

READ THE ADVERTISER

75 Cents a Month.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The sixty years of Queen Victoria's remarkable and successful reign just closed mark not alone an era in the progress of the British Empire. It is not alone the British subjects who will sound the praises of their Gracious Queen during this Jubilee week. Every citizen of every civilized nation on the face of the globe will join heart and soul in doing honor to the woman whose name stands foremost among the rulers of the world as the leader of moral, intellectual and commercial progress, the progress of civilization. No more interesting incident in history has ever occurred or is likely to occur within the life time of the present generation, than this spectacle of the nations of the earth, wiping out the lines of petty jealousy and insular pride and uniting to honor a woman whose power has been seen and felt in every corner of the globe.

All this demonstration is a magnificent practical illustration that the minds of men have broadened and are reaching out to the higher plane from which they can contemplate without prejudice the noble character of one who by her judicious and kindly bearing toward her own people has extended her powerful uplifting influence to all mankind, and has been the greatest factor in breaking down the barriers that have stood in the way of Christianizing the world. During her sixty years of rule, Queen Victoria has always kept close to the people, but she has been none the less the Queen of her realm. She has recognized the demands of the growing spirit of democracy, but she has always held the conservative check upon her people and thereby gained for them their remarkable ascendancy of political power. She has shown to the world that monarchial rule is not necessarily rule of oppression. She rules today a free people who see in their Queen and her advisers a tower of strength that guarantees their rights of citizenship not alone within the borders of their own nation but also follows to protect them wherever they may choose their abode.

Victoria's reign has not been without its troublesome periods, not without the horrors of warfare, not without its mistakes but in spite of this Great Britain stands today the all important check upon the warlike spirits of Europe. With a united and loyal people and most formidable war material at her command she holds the fate of Europe in her hands, but her people and the world know that her influence will always be cast on the side of peace. Humanity has not yet reached the point where thoughts of war are cast aside and Britain's superior preparedness for war may be the necessary step in bringing the day of universal peace, as monarchial rule was the necessary step in developing a democratic government from the old feudal system.

Ever thoughtful of her people, unassuming, unselfish, without a trace of ambition for arbitrary power and with a true Christian character Queen Victoria has by her personal example taught the lesson which if followed by those who come after her will hasten the day when the hopes for Christian civilization will be realized.

OBLIGATIONS OF VOTERS.

When a man is busy making money and his little world seems to be running along smoothly he is not disposed to give much attention to politics and questions affecting the future of the country in

which he lives. This is a peculiarity of human nature by no means common alone to the citizens of Hawaii. At the same time our citizens seem to be furnishing a pretty good demonstration of the fact, as evidenced in the general indifference to qualify in order to vote at the coming election of Representatives to the Legislature.

There may be a certain amount of gratification in the contemplation of the general self satisfied attitude of the body politic. It may be interpreted as an evidence that the people have no fault to find with the laws of the land or the manner of their administration. This is all right as far as it goes. Satisfaction is a good thing but when it approaches stagnation it is about time the people began to pinch themselves and awake to the realization that continued indifference will finally result in a retrograde movement. The legislative power of a nation can't stand still. It must either go forward or gradually slip down hill. When the latter characterizes the situation, the people will sooner or later come to their senses and begin to condemn others right and left, when as a matter of fact they themselves are the ones to be blamed.

To use a political term, this is an "off year." Only members of the House of Representatives are to be elected, and the citizen who feels that the country is "running along all right," can't see why he should take the time to vote. This is a narrow, selfish view. The citizen of any republic whose action is prompted by such sentiments ought to ponder over the question of individual responsibility. We have more respect for a man, who for mistaken reasons refuses to take part in the political affairs of the country. The man who cannot take the time to register, after having fulfilled all other qualifications of a voter, may well consider whether he is not a block in the pathway of the political progress of the nation.

Whatever the duties placed upon the men who hold office by popular vote, representative men are wanted in the halls of the Legislature. Such men will not be selected unless each and every voter of the country fulfills the obligation placed upon every member of the Commonwealth to exercise the right of suffrage. The records of the Registration Board do not reflect credit upon the voters of the country, and it is to be hoped the super-satisfied, indifferent ones will arouse from their lethargy.

THE NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Hawaii's failure to comply with the suggestions made by the Japanese Government has again stirred up the excitable natures of Japanese newspaper writers. This is what might be expected, but we fail to note that any of the published opinions furnish the proper material for a solution of the difficulty. Certainly the sending of more warships, a greater display of force, will not accomplish anything. If the Hawaiian officials had taken the question of force into consideration, they would have knuckled under when the Naniwa appeared off the port. As we understand the situation the enforcement of demands by ships of war does not figure in this proposition in any way. It is a matter of international law, and if the nations involved cannot come to a satisfactory understanding, a third party will have to be called upon.

We fail to see wherein the assignment of more warships to this port will redound to Japan's glory. Hawaii can't fight. One hundred warships in the offing cannot change the situation. If Japan intends to land forces, the men on the Naniwa could accomplish the work with quite as much neatness and despatch as the men from a half dozen ships. On the other hand if the case now before the diplomatic court is finally de-

cided against Japan, a large number of fighting machines in the harbor would serve only to increase the chagrin of the Japanese jingoes now calling for gore. We are inclined to believe that Count Okuma will not listen to the demands of the jingo newspapers, but will allow matters to run along in the present tranquil course.

The Japanese papers give the first positive inference that the United States is standing behind Hawaii and will assist in maintaining the position already taken. Coming from the organ close to the Imperial Government we may place more confidence in this than in any of the "pointers" yet thrown out by the American press. As far as the public has been informed the attitude of the United States has been in the balance, except that no movement looking to the possession of the Islands would be allowed. With the United States in the back ground upholding the legal argument advanced by our officials there is practically little for Hawaii to fear. If it is true that the United States has taken this position American suzerainty over Hawaii has become more firmly clinched than ever. If the administration boldly asserts that Hawaii is right. Japan will deal with the suzerain which has made itself jointly responsible for the acts of the Hawaiian subjects.

Just at present Hawaii's weakness of military and naval power seems to be an element of strength. Legal ability and the courage of conviction is the only power that can be mustered in opposition to Japan. Beyond that point the country is in the hands of its friends.

The public and the pupils of the High School are to be congratulated upon the good sense of Principal Scott in his suggestions as to the character of the graduation essays. All too often the youthful graduates from High Schools and academies select for graduation essays dissertations on the immortality of the soul or kindred subjects that bother the minds of great philosophers. The principal interest of the public is to see how well the young people handle the ideas of others. There is no opportunity for the display of much originality or the suggestion of new thoughts. The student is as a rule reaching beyond himself, not to matters suggested by the course of study, but simply responding to the old fashioned demand that a spurge must be made on graduation day. How much better it is for the pupil to deal with subjects that have come under his or her immediate observation, and of which something has been learned outside of ponderous books which require some years of special study to even read understandingly. In the list of essays to be delivered Monday night, the titles indicate sensible selection. None of the graduates seek to go beyond the discussion of matters that might be suggested by their course of study or what would naturally be expected from the outside observation or reading usual to pupils of the High School age.

Cuban correspondents have been held up to ridicule on account of their unreliable reports and now the Greco-Turkish specialists are coming in for their share. The St. James Gazette runs a deadly parallel from London papers. On April 23rd, the correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphed the details of a horrible incident, the truth of which was assured by thirty of the wounded and one eye-witness. He told a story of how the Turks being unable to carry the wounded Greeks put them in a church and set fire to the structure. On the same day the Times correspondent remarked the excellent discipline of the Turkish army. He reported "not a single outrage" in any of the small villages captured and

commented in highest terms on the humanity which the Turks display to their prisoners "who are treated with great kindness." We are not inclined to put this difference in reports down as evidence of incapacity or malicious intent. One man may see what another does not, and it is impossible for each and every correspondent to go before a justice of the peace and swear that his version of the situation is correct beyond the question of a doubt.

Even the United States is getting a lesson in the positive character of Japanese demands. The memorial of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce protesting against the duty placed on Japanese goods by the new tariff law winds up in the following terms: "Possessing, as she does, so many clear-sighted men, we can not believe that America will allow the new bill to become law; but in view of the direct bearing of the measure upon our national interests, this Chamber of Commerce strongly urges the Government to give that country a definite friendly warning, so that the scheme may be wholly abandoned. If, unfortunately, an exorbitant tariff should, in disregard of our goodwill, be imposed upon our exports, our national feelings would, it is certain, be seriously injured and the trade between the two countries lose its smooth character. The State should then be free, as a last measure of self-protection, to impose differential duties on American goods." The course this petition takes and the manner of its reception in Washington will be watched with no little interest, since Hawaii has a small tariff controversy on with Japan.

The Planters' Monthly for June is one of the most interesting and valuable issues of that magazine. The article on the experiment stations of the United States and Jamaica has many good suggestions for the people interested in our agricultural industries. Dr. Maxwell of the local experiment station also contributes an article on green fertilization. The editor deals with the topic that is interesting all citizens here—"America's political relations with Hawaii." In referring to the Treaty, it is stated that Hawaii will probably not object to the reduction one-half of the benefits derived from non-dutiable sugars. To this we cannot agree. Hawaii will object to any change in the Treaty, except possibly that it will admit all American goods free of duty. If our opponents in Congress succeed in putting a small duty on Hawaiian sugars we shall have to accept the situation, but a strong effort will be made to prevent such adverse legislation.

Hugh Craig, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce said recently before the Judiciary Committee of the San Francisco supervisors: "Fifty per cent. of our wharves would be idle if our Hawaiian business were lost. It has all been built up since the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty went into effect. To abrogate the treaty would be to drive this trade elsewhere." The Orange Judd Farmer might quote this sentiment as fairly expressing the opinions of San Francisco merchants. The beet sugar farmers are interested in facts.

It is said that Rudyard Kipling has been sent to Crete as the war correspondent of the London Times at a salary of \$5,000. As the war in Crete is ended for the time being at least, Kipling will possibly devote the most of his time to story writing. The story will doubtless be more interesting than the correspondence. When Kipling writes for the newspapers he usually gives the impression that his digestive apparatus is out of order.

QUEEN VICTORIA

(Continued from First Page.)

was manifest in the religious world as well, unless, as it was sometimes the case, it was feared that some radical change was threatened. Then the extremists arose in defense of their principals. The announcement to Parliament that the Queen was to marry her cousin, Prince Albert, served as an occasion for violent dissensions. The question was raised as to whether or not the Prince was a Protestant, and England was stirred from one end to the other. Although Prince Albert's house had always been a Protestant house, the mere omission of the announcement that he was a Protestant, in the declaration to Parliament, was considered ominous to the Established Church. Such a dissension would not be possible today, probably.

One thing which served to arouse religious interest and to induce renewed fervor in the churches was the withdrawal of Dr. Newman from the Established Church, and his going over to the Church of Rome. At the same time the functions of the Church were being attacked by the Reform party, and its right to hold property questioned. This easily brought out a movement to re-establish the old authority of the Church. The center of this religious thought was at Oxford. A similar process of thought and reasoning was going on within the Church in Scotland, and an effort was made to separate Church and State. The secession of Dr. Chalmers and several hundred ministers and the formation of the Free Church was the result.

At all times during the reign there has been freedom of thought. Along with extension of boundary lines and expansion of trade have come new ideas.

The same influences that defended the Church in the time of Newman, defended it a little more in 1850, when the Established Church was invited in to the Church of Rome, because of the mistaken assumption of the Vatican that popular feeling in England was turning toward the Church of Rome. Religious liberty had been tolerated to a considerable degree. In the Charitable Bequests Act of 1845 Irish Catholic prelates were given rank immediately after the prelates of the Established Church of the same degree. This, and the secession of many noted members of the Established Church was taken at Rome to mean that the whole of Protestant England was preparing to secede. The Papal bill directed the establishment of a "hierarchy of bishops, deriving their titles from their own sees." The mistaken interpretation of the Vatican of the lassitude of the English Church served to call out all the latent fealty to the Established Church. It induced a revival of religious fervor that has never since subsided. Lord John Russell ably rose to the defense of the Church, and meetings were held all over England. The subject was even thrust upon Parliament in the form of a bill to prevent the assumption by Roman Catholics of titles taken from any territory within the United Kingdom. The bill was eventually passed in a much amended form, but never enforced. Queen Victoria's own spirit of fairness was exhibited in a letter, which she wrote on the subject, in which she said: "I would never have consented to anything which breathed a spirit of intolerance." One menace to the Established Church was thus forever set at rest.

From the time of Lord Palmerston England's foreign policy has been vigorous. It has added much territory to the Empire. It has placed England in a powerful position among the civilized nations, so that today there is scarcely a question in Europe which involves territorial jurisdiction, in which England is not vitally interested. The settlement of the Eastern boundary had for many years been a troublesome subject to the European civilized nations. The Ottoman Empire had held an unassailable position for many years, but the dissolution of the Empire in Europe seemed inevitable, and some arrangements must be made for a division. Russia claimed to have a direct interest by treaty in the Christians then controlled by the Empire, primarily, and it was because of this that England came to enter into an alliance against Russia. The peace which was secured by the Crimean war lasted less than 25 years. England's influence in the East has since been exercised as forcibly. In 1862 England was nearly called upon again, this time on behalf of Crete. From 1875 to 1878 she was deeply interested, ending in the Congress of Berlin.

England's policy in India and her foreign colonies have secured to her vast resources. But her interests have not been wholly absorbed by affairs without the confines of the British Islands. The army and navy have been developed to maintain her prestige. Reforms have been inaugurated in every branch of the service. The prison system has been revolutionized and crime has diminished. The policy of the police system has been in the interests of humanity, to "prevent, rather than punish."

England's intellectual and educational life has developed during the reign of Queen Victoria. To use the words of Justin McCarthy: "At the opening of Queen Victoria's reign a great race of literary men had come to a close. It is curious to note how sharply and completely the literature of Victoria separates itself from that of the era, whose heroes were Scott, Byron and Wordsworth. Before Queen Victoria came to the throne, Scott, Byron, Coleridge and Keats were dead. Wordsworth lived, indeed, for many years after; so did Southey and Moore, and Savage Landor died later still. But Wordsworth, Southey, Moore and

Landor had completed their literary work before Victoria came to the throne. Not one of them added a cubit or an inch to his intellectual stature from that time; some of them even did work which distinctly proved that their day was done. A new and fresh breath was soon after breathed into literature. Nothing, perhaps, is more remarkable about the age of Queen Victoria than its complete severance from the leadership of that which had gone before it, and its evidence of a fresh and genuine inspiration."

In the latter part of the reign science developed more. Science owes much to Brewster, to Faraday and to Sir John Herschel. To Richard Owen was given the task of enlightening the surgical world. Hugh Miller brought geology to the intimate acquaintance of the masses. Darwin, Hume and Huxley made daring original researches also into scientific ideas.

In the earlier part of the reign the names of Grote, Macaulay and Carlyle stand out prominently. Poetry instantly suggests Tennyson and Browning. The literature of Ruskin has its own unique place, nor should Dickens be forgotten. It would be impracticable to make a list of all who have contributed during the last 60 years to the literary and artistic development of the reign of Queen Victoria. In every atmosphere, in every department, in every home, the influence of Queen Victoria has had its lasting, benign effect.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Elaborate Musical Program at St. Andrew's on Wednesday.

On Wednesday next, the day set apart in Honolulu for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, a special service of Thanksgiving will be held in St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10 o'clock a. m. It will be attended by H. B. M.'s Commissioner, Mr. A. G. S. Hawes, the President and members of the Cabinet; various other Government officials, and the Diplomatic, Consular and Naval authorities. The service will open with the national anthem, sung by a choir of 70 voices, under the direction of the Cathedral organist, Wray Taylor.

Then will follow special psalms, chanted by the vested choir, followed by a Te Deum by J. M. W. Young, in which all the voices will take part. The jubilate is a composition by the organist, in which Mrs. Tenney sustains the solo. Two hymns will be sung, "All People That on Earth Who Dwell," and "Rejoice Today with One Accord." A short sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. The Rev. John Usborne will read the lessons and the Rev. V. H. Kikant intone the service. The order of service, with the hymns and psalms, will be printed and distributed at the service, which will last less than one hour.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Special Music.

Special music, given in the Central Union Church last evening, on the occasion of the annual sermon to the students of Oahu College, reflected great credit upon Professor Yarnley. A chorus of about 15 voices assisted the regular choir.

The opening prelude, a violin solo by Professor Yarnley, deserves more than passing notice.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's. "We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations, and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

JUBILEE EVENTS

Program of Sports for Great Celebration.

Bicycle and Boat Races—Athletic Sports—Good Prizes are Offered.

Tomorrow will be fully given up to sports—both field and aquatic—in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The events of the regatta will begin at 8 o'clock. The children's sports at Kapiolani Park will begin at 10 o'clock. The other sports will take place in the afternoon. The entries for the children's sports will remain open until the beginning of each event.

Excepting where other prizes will be given in the afternoon sports, gold medals will be awarded to winners; silver medals for second prizes.

In the one-mile bicycle (novice) race Lyle, Gorman, Macfarlane and eight others have entered.

In the one-mile run Walcott, Clark, Kaenohi, Williams and 12 others have entered. Walcott is the favorite, and stands a good show for first place. His work in the past is his recommendation.

Lane, Spencer, Cockett, all old favorites, together with eight others, are in the 14-pound shot-putting contest.

Half-mile handicap bicycle race. Entries: J. Silva, scratch; S. Johnson, 10 yards; Fred Damon, 15; George Martin, 15; Tom King, 20; R. Bond, 25; D. G. Sylvester, 30; H. Walker, 35; H. Giles, 35; W. Lyle, 35; J. S. Ellis, 45; Ed Stratemeyer, 65; A. S. Robertson, 65.

In the 100 yards dash En Chang, Kentwell, Thurum, Tracy, Beckley, Holt, Spencer and 13 others have entered. From a glance at the seven names given, a close race may be expected.

There are 41 entries for the wheelbarrow race.

Lyle, Sylvester, Bond, Damon, Martin, Giles, King and six others have entered for the half-mile bicycle (2:50 class) race.

Coleman, Spencer, Willis, Soper, Holt, Sprout and Kaoo will contest in the running high jump.

One-mile handicap bicycle race. Entries: J. Silva, scratch; S. Johnson, 25 yards; F. Damon, 35; G. Martin, 35; Tom King, 50; D. G. Sylvester, 60; R. Bond, 65; Henry Walker, 75; H. Giles, 75; W. Lyle, 85; J. S. Ellis, 110; J. A. Machado, 140.

There are 22 entries in the third-of-a-mile run. En Chang, Walcott and Beardmore are among the entries.

En Chang, Hapal, Thurum, Willis, Beckley, Spencer and two others are in it for the 120 yards hurdle race. Hapal is the favorite.

One-mile tandem—Johnson and Damon, King and Silva, Martin and Sylvester.

There are 16 entries for the three-legged race. This, of course, means 38 people.

There are 24 entries for the 100 yards dash for young men under 16 years of age.

Novelty race—One-mile bicycle, one-mile run, one-mile walk. Entries: Lyle, Alapai, Sylvester, Gorman, Benito, Machado, Piko, McGuire, Bond, Johnson, Clarke, Walcott, Giles.

There are 20 entries for the ring-throwing contest.

Coleman, Tracy, Spencer and Willis have entered for the pole vault. Coleman has won honors abroad.

Among the entries for the quarter-mile run are: En Chang, Beardmore, Thurum, Holt, Spencer and 12 others.

There are 22 entries in the sack race.

In the one-mile bicycle (second class) race, Lyle, Sylvester, Ellis, Clarke, Macfarlane and King have entered.

Pakele, Sprout, Kaoo, Coleman, Clarke, Willis, Hapal and Cummings are in it for the running broad jump.

Two-mile handicap bicycle race. Entries: John Silva, scratch; Sam Johnson, 40 yards; Fred Damon, 60; George Martin, 60; D. G. Sylvester, 75; Tom King, 90; R. Bond, 120; H. A. Giles, 150; H. Walker, 150; W. Lyle, 150; J. S. Ellis, 180; J. A. Machado, 250.

There are no entries for the consolation race (quarter-mile).

In the 220 yards race Kinney, Moore, Gorman, Kentwell, En Chang, Thurum, Spencer, Holt, Tracy, Cummings and 14 others have entered.

In regard to the regatta, the complete list of entries could not be obtained on account of the unwillingness of the committee in charge to make the same known. The entries for the six-oared sliding-seat barge and 10-oared barge races are complete.

1. Yacht. Second class. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$25. Course: Off Waikiki and return.

Entries: Edith L., Rose, Coral Queen, Pokih, H. M. Dow's yacht and four others.

2. Canoe, six-paddle. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10. Course: From start to first can buoy and return.

There are seven entries for this race, all natives.

3. Six-oared sliding-seat barge. Prize, \$50. Course: Spar buoy and return.

Entries: Stranger and Alice M. (Myrtle Boat Club), Carl W. (Healini Boat Club).

4. Five-oared wholeboat. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$20. Course: Spar buoy and return.

Entries: Police, boat boys, U. S. S. Marion and others.

5. Ten-oared barge. Prize, \$50. Course: Bell buoy and return. Entries: Hanakeiki (U. S. S. Philadelphia), Aloha (U. S. S. Marion).

6. Surf-boat race for ships' crews. Course: Kneukle buoy and return. First prize, \$30; second prize, \$15.

There are five entries for this race. Both the Inter-Island and Wilder Steamship Companies are in it.

All the races in the regatta will start from the Inter-Island wharf.

The rules and regulations governing the races were published in yesterday morning's Advertiser.

All friends of the Myrtle and Healani Boat Clubs are cordially invited to the respective club house to witness the events in the regatta.

Grand Ball Tonight.

The grand ball in connection with the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, will take place in Independence Park Pavilion tonight. Great preparations have been made, and the affair promises to be a brilliant one. The hall will be decorated as it never has been before. There will be a reception from 8 to 8:30. After that will come the grand march, and then the program of dances, 18 in all, with three extras.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Splendid Program Presented by High School Pupils.

The commencement exercises at the High School took place in the building, Emma street, last night, where an audience that filled the two large rooms on the right side of the hall on the lower floor and the hall itself, gathered long before the graduates and other pupils of the institute marched upon the platform at the Ewa end. Crowded as the place was, the foresight on the part of Professor Scott and his corps of assistants in providing proper ventilation, rendered it most comfortable for all.

The decorations were simple. On the wall, to the rear of the platform, were hung two large Hawaiian and one American flags. Around the rooms and hall, at an elevation of about 12 feet, were festoons of various vines and ferns, and the pupils of the High School.

After the arrival of President and Mrs. Dole, who were escorted to their places near the platform by Prof. M. M. Scott, the graduates and about 25 other girls and boys took their places on the platform.

After prayer by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh came a piano solo, "Tantelille" (Heller), most skillfully played by Miss Ada Gertz. The young lady has a touch and expression that will one day make her much more than an ordinary player.

Next came a song by the High School, and then an essay on "Some Changes in the Reign of One Monarch," by Miss Lishman. In this the essayist called attention to the wonderful discoveries and inventions, the growth and decline of nations, the development of various industries, etc., that have taken place during the 60 years' reign of Queen Victoria.

After another song by the High School, Miss Stella Love recited "Lascia" without a break and with excellent expression. Then came a song, "Fiddle and I," by Miss K. King, with violin obligato by Professor Yarnley. An essay on "Coral Reefs," by Norman Brown, showing study and thought, was followed by another song by the High School, Miss Lemon gave a recitation, "The Legend of Breang," which was followed by a trio, "The Dragon Flies," by a chorus of young ladies.

In a well written and carefully prepared essay on "Two Visits to Honolulu," Miss K. King dealt with the early days and the present time, enumerating the various virtues and vices of the two periods. With much feeling Miss King dwelt upon the decline of the native Hawaiian people, closing with an appeal that something be done "to prevent the decay of this happy, warm-hearted people."

In his address to the graduating class, President Dole gave some good, wholesome advice to be followed in the life that was just opening for its members. The higher and broader planes of life should be sought after with ceaseless energy.

Professor Scott spoke to the graduates on what they should do, and complimented them on the courtesy they had always shown toward their instructors. "Try to use the knowledge you have to the very best advantage," said Mr. Scott, "and keep on improving in courtesy." After this came the distribution of diplomas. A song by the High School was followed by the benediction by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, and the exercises were at an end.

The graduates were: Norman Brown, Walter Giffard, Miss Kathleen King, Miss Ada Lyett, Miss Daisy Lishman and Miss Nellie McLain.

Circuit Court News.

In the case of Julia Colburn et al. vs. Kepoikai et al., a decree has been handed down, ordering the Commissioner to sell certain property and report on the question of rents.

The defendant in the case of Eliza Richards et al. vs. George S. Hough-talling has been allowed an extension of time for replying to the complaint made against him.

The final accounts of S. Benjamin Kanehala, administrator of the estate of J. P. Kim, were filed yesterday, and he was discharged.

W. O. Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of Lois S. Johnson, deceased.

Judge Carter has dismissed the suit of W. W. Dimond against E. C. Macfarlane. It will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

SCHOOL CLOSING

Maunaloa Seminary, Commencement Exercises.

Close of the Term—Pastures Burning in Kula Districts.

MAUI, June 19.—Commencement exercises at Maunaloa Seminary, Makawao, held the 16th inst. were witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the pupils. After an hour or two of recitations in history (ancient and Hawaiian), in physiology, arithmetic, etc., the following pleasing program was rendered:

Chorus—Once Again We Greet You All.

Piano Solo.

Chorus—Queen of the Night.

Recitation—Letting the Old Cat Die.

Piano Solo.

Chorus—Hark, Hark, the Lark.

Piano Solo.

Chorus—We Love to Sing.

Piano Solo.

Recitation—A Little School Ma'am.

Piano Solo.

Chorus—Spinning Long.

Cantata—Father Time.

Hoop Drill.

Speeches.

Hawaii Ponoi.

The cantata and hoop drill were the most ambitious events of the entertainment, and merited much praise.

Among the many present were Dr. E. G. Beckwith, Messrs. E. Bailey, Geo. E. Beckwith, Hon. J. W. Kalua, J. W. Colville and Judge Peter Noa.

The picnic held in Iao Valley during the 11th was a great success, 200 or 300 people participating. Among those present were Antone Rosa and E. P. Dole of Honolulu and the entire local fraternity of Waikuku.

Monday, the 14th, a mixed jury disagreed over the celebrated Baker-Evans land-emption case. This is the third "hung" jury (6 to 6) which has tried the case. This time, however, the division was not on account of race feeling.

Tuesday (the 15th) Lyle A. Dickey obtained \$100 damages for his client in the criminal conversation case.

The jury was permanently discharged Tuesday night, but cases in which the trial of trial by jury had been waived were tried by Circuit Judge Kalua the 17th.

The following program was rendered Friday evening (the 11th) before the Makawao Literary Society, assembled in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland, of Hamakua:

Piano Solo. Miss Grace Dickey.

Play in One Act, Entitled "The Open Gate."

With the Following Dramatis Personae:

Garth Unwin. Mr. J. J. Hair.

Jessie. Miss Eva Smith.

Aunt Hettie. Mrs. R. F. Engle.

Uncle John. Mr. C. H. Dickey.

Piano Solo. Mr. F. E. Atwater.

The farce was of a highly sentimental nature, and intensely amusing. Sandwiches and lemonade were served.

H. Z. Kalpo and Deputy Sheriff W. G. Scott, of Waikuku, have passed a satisfactory examination and have been admitted to the practice of law in district courts. The examination was held in Waikuku before Hon. J. W. Kalua.

Monday evening (the 14th) the pupils of Miss Kate Fleming gave a little concert at the school house of Panewa.

The Catholic Church at "Brewer's," Makawao, is being enlarged.

British Commissioner Hawes is expected on Maui during the early part of July.

Many pastures in mauka Makawao and Kula are being burned.

Messrs. S. G. Alexander and C. H. Dickey are making Kona, Hawaii, a short visit.

Miss Hattie Watson, of Makawao, is somewhat better. She has been seriously ill for a long period.

The private school of Miss Laura Green, of Makawao, held closing exercises the 15th.

Miss Steele, now teaching at Kohala, will succeed Miss Leonard at Maunaloa Seminary. Miss Leonard will return to her home in the United States.

Judging by the framework, the dwelling house now being erected for Manager H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakua, will be a most elegant and "up-to-date" structure.

The dancing party at Spreckelsville last night, given by the Punneue Club, was largely attended and a great success.

The schooner Eva came into Kahului harbor on the 14th and departed on the 15th.

The Albert Myer, from Alaska, is the only other arrival of the week.

Weather: Scanty showers and a little rain in Kula.

FORTH OF JULY SPORTS.

Some of the Sports and Prizes for Celebration.

The Sports Committee of the Fourth of July celebration met last night and arranged a program to be carried out that day. In order that there may be no confusion regarding the events to take place tomorrow, a complete detailed program is withheld until later in the week. It is understood, however, that the celebration will be on a much larger scale than has ever been attempted before. The fireworks will be on a magnificent scale, the principal piece being an illuminated view of Niagara Falls. This will be about 30 feet long and from the illustration which

accompanied the invoice, it will be very grand.

The amount appropriated for prizes is much larger than last year, and there will be more of them. Special efforts will be made to have Japanese and Chinese floats, for which prizes will be specially offered. It is hoped the Chinese will have a dragon in the procession.

The meeting last night was presided over by Colonel McLeod, L. T. Kenake acting as secretary. D. L. Naone, Henry Smith and William Jarrett were appointed a committee to design an Hawaiian float, and F. J. Lowrey and C. B. Ripley an American float. There will be four bands in the procession, and the Fire Department, National Guard of Hawaii and Police Department for the following:

Best decorated bicycle; six prizes.

Best decorated bicycle.

Best decorated tandem.

Best decorated and most original unofficial floats; two prizes.

Best decorated hacks or lively vehicles and public conveyances; three prizes.

Best decorated business, delivery wagons and drays; four prizes.

American Literary Exercises.

The literary exercises of the American Fourth of July celebration will be held in the Opera House at 11 a. m. on the day of the celebration. The program will be similar to that of previous years. American Minister Harold M. Sewall will deliver the address. It is the intention of the committee to limit the exercises to one hour. Mr. Sewall's address will probably occupy about 20 minutes. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Professor Howard, of Punahou, and the musical program will be in the hands of J. Q. Wood and a chorus of 20 voices.

Special Services.

The celebration services at St. Andrew's Cathedral will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Special invitations have been sent to President Dole and Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, Admiral Beardslee and officers of the American and Japanese warships in port. The sermon will be by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh. A chorus of 50 voices will sing in the choir and Wray Taylor will preside at the organ.

Regimental Shoot.

The beginning of the shoot for regimental bars took place at the military butts Saturday afternoon, only seven men competing. The scores were very poor. The two Company B men who shot did not succeed in making a bar of any kind, but the three Company G men were more fortunate, each making a bronze. The latter were Corporals Kuliki, James Mahoney and G. Hennessey. The shoot will continue until next Saturday.

Three Man Shoot.

The match shoot between Messrs. Chillingworth, Dillingham and Atkinson of the Mounted Reserve, and Messrs. George Green, Sam Green and George Lucas of the Citizens' Guard, took place at Iwilei butts yesterday afternoon. The result was a victory for the Mounted Reserve, they making 122 and the Citizens' Guard men making 120.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A special lot of American and silk flags just to hand at the L. X. L.

Owing to the holiday, there will be no paper issued from this office tomorrow.

The warships in the harbor will be dressed tomorrow and a salute fired at noon.

The wife of Admiral Beardslee and Mrs. Stoney are expected on the Australia today.

In the last clay-pigeon shoot S. G. Wilder came out ahead. There were 16 men in the shoot.

There are now forty active and thirty-five honorary members in the Honolulu Cricket Club.

Tommy Treadway has been appointed assistant to Charles Wilcox in the office of the Board of Health.

If you are interested in kerosene oil, read the Hawaiian Hardware Company's new advertisement today.

Japanese papers state that the Japanese training ship Higei was expected to arrive in Honolulu yesterday.

Minister Shimamura has not yet received any answer to the communication sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on June 4th.

In the match between the married and single men of the H. C. C. on the old baseball grounds Saturday afternoon, the Benedicts won.

Jensen, the bluejacket, court-martialed for using abusive language to Lieutenant Brown, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. O. King left for their home in Kealia on the James Mace yesterday. Quite a number of friends were at the steamer to say good-bye.

A number of ladies were invited off aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia to dinner yesterday. The evening was spent on the upper deck in the enjoyment of music by the man-of-war band.

Sam Dowsett returned from the Sound on the Diamond Head yesterday, after a pleasant trip in Seattle, Port Blakely and other places near by. Sam had a fine time, and is looking exceptionally well.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. O. King of Kealia, Kauai, who have been on a six-months' trip through the United

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

States, Europe and Japan, returned on the Gaelic yesterday, and are registered at the Arlington.

The sub-committee of the various events in tomorrow's celebration handed in their reports to the General Committee at the Arlington Hotel last night. The arrangements are perfect, and the reports were accepted.

Lieutenant-Commander Briggs, the new executive officer of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, has adopted the regulation time of marching the battalion, a 30-inch step and 120 to the minute. Under Lieutenant Ingersoll, the time was much slower.

The closing exercises at St. Andrew's Priory will take place Thursday, July 8th. Among other things, the May-pole dance will be given. There will also be at the same time an exhibition and sale of fancy work, which all ladies who are looking out for handsome work should attend. Keep the date in mind.

The much-needed electric light has been put in place at the boat landing. The placing there of the light was not due particularly to the drenching of a certain officer of the U. S. S. Philadelphia on Thursday night, but to the fact that the Government had come to recognize the need of such light from notices published in the Advertiser.

The petition now being gotten up by the teachers of the city and looking toward the retention of John F. Scott as Deputy Inspector-General of Schools, will be presented to the Commissioners of Education on Thursday. It is understood that this petition will be signed by a very large number of people.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. List and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu. Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

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KINDERGARTNERS

Graduating Exercises at Queen Emma Hall.

ROOMS WELL DECORATED

Program of Music and Closing Addresses.

Duties of a Kindergartner From Standpoint of Sweet Girl Graduate.

The graduating exercises of the class at 1897, Honolulu Kindergarten Training School, took place in the Child Garden, Bernice street, yesterday afternoon. About a hundred people were present. The decorations were simple, but most artistic, the most noticeable effect being the large window, in which the graduates and kindergarten class sat. Palms and ferns and trailing vines were prettily set, and upon the piano was a vase of pink, blue and white Chinese asters, with jessamine vines starting from under the vase and trailing over the side.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. C. M. Hyde, after which came two piano solos of Clara Anderson—one representing the north wind and the other the rising movement—well played by Miss Mary C. Alexander.

Miss Minnie A. Morris, one of the graduates, then read her essay on the "Aesthetic Culture in the Kindergarten," of which the following are a few sentences:

"From the most scientific investigations of the progress of development, both physical and mental, we know that development and unfolding of the mental faculties begins at an early period, and that there may be unity and equality of mental growth, training must begin at the first signs of awakening.

"But what place is occupied by this doctrine of the sensations which treats of the beautiful in nature and art in the great science of mind development, and why train the senses?

"There can be no mental development, except through the sense of channels.

"Education is enabled to help the child to pass through various stages of development in a few years, which took centuries in the past.

"We find in the child, too, the germs of all the faculties of highly developed man and no one more pre-eminent than the aesthetic faculty, or a love for the beautiful.

"The reader then dealt with the instinct of a child to seek to grasp the beautiful, and then proceeded with a few points on what training will lead to.

"If now the child hears good, simple music that he can understand, will not this love for the beautiful lead him to appreciate the work of the best composers?

"Literature is the highest of all arts, as its power of expression is the greatest.

"With what beauty can unseen truths, which the child is yet unable to grasp, be understood, when clothed in the beautiful garb which good literature affords.

"The most beautiful book ever written is the Book of Nature.

"Our ideal of the beautiful is not revealed to us through all-art form, but as in the whole creation, different forms which every species of art employs to express itself, comprises this one grand ideal which must be kept pure and chaste in all its forms that the ideal may be God-like and the aesthetic growth a progressive summing up of all truth and beauty in God's work."

Miss Morris concluded with the following appeal:

"You that have beautiful yards and grounds, will you not open them and invite the children to enjoy them, too, for what can give greater enjoyment than to see the children full of delight and appreciation for God's work?"

An original fairy story, "The Palace Beautiful," by Miss Jessie Neil, who read her piece most effectively, was fraught with beautiful thoughts that brought pleasure to all present. This was followed by a wing song by the school.

Next came the essay on "Truthfulness: the Pervading Atmosphere of the Kindergarten," by Miss Carrie E. Bray, the other graduate. This was a very able composition, showing deep thought and study. Following is a brief resume of the paper:

"The thought, usually uppermost in the mind when considering a subject of this nature, is how that 'pearl of great price'—truthfulness of speech—may be cultivated and fostered in the child."

Miss Bray then proceeded to consider this under two divisions, stated negatively, as follows:

1. Intentional truths known to be such.

2. Exaggerated statements, subdivided into:

(a) Intentional exaggeration.

(b) Exaggeration arising from untrained senses and vivid imaginations.

In discussing these the following facts were brought out:

"In dealing with intentional falsehood, we try, if possible, to make the child confess it; then there is hope

that a realization of its wrong will be indelibly impressed upon his mind by the just punishment which should follow.

"Subdivision (a) of our second heading calls attention to intentionally exaggerated statements, which may have their origin in either love of appearing smart, revealing itself in an affected laugh or from the delight of calling forth upon the faces around a look of astonishment greatly in contrast with their own inwardly composed feelings."

Miss Morris called these white lies, and asked: "How long can white lies be constant use before it becomes spotted and finally black?"

"Subdivision (b), exaggeration arising from untrained senses and vivid imaginations, shows a lack of much needed mental development, which fault the kindergarten training endeavors to remedy."

"We conclude, then, that if the causes impelling each individual child to falsehood are known and treated justly, the result will be that the good is nourished and cultivated, and the weeds left to wither and die."

"But are there not still other ways of being untruthful? Surely, actions speak louder than words. This phase of untruthfulness is dealt a severe blow in the kindergarten through representative games in the circle and through representation in gift plays and other table work, the exact expression of what the child sees and feels."

"Frolic and nonsense, legitimate at the proper time, does sometimes destroy the feeling of truthful representation. The games must be so conducted as not to allow this to continue, for the true feeling is lacking, and is, therefore, hurtful, rather than beneficial."

"There is, also, danger that, in these representations the child may simply follow the directions of the kindergarten. This we avoid by letting them first observe natural, and the resemblances are worked out by the children."

"Above all, the kindergarten must be true herself. She must be what she wishes the children to be and feel what she wishes them to feel, or instinctively, they will feel the deception. From her they learn to love the truth, and are placed in the position to be easily led to believe in and love the One to whom they should be pointed: Him who said, 'I am the Way, the Truth and the Life.'"

In Rev. D. P. Birnie's address, the speaker dwelt upon two points:

1. Every true teacher realizes that the help of the homes of the students is an essential. It is impossible for a teacher to do good work alone.

2. The inspiration of a school like the kindergarten is Christian. Its motive power must be devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ.

In the presentation of diplomas to Miss Morris and Miss Bray, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, president of the Kindergarten Association, made a short address, telling the graduates of their mission as kindergartners and what was to be expected of them.

Mrs. Hyde was followed in an address by Miss Frances Lawrence, director of the Training School, in which she dwelt upon the noble mission of the kindergartners fraught with great responsibility.

The exercises of the afternoon were closed with a "Mountain Lullaby," a composition by M. E. D. Frear, by the school.

MORE CURIOSITIES.

Correspondent Refers to Work of Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford

MR. EDITOR:—As you have not published the communication of Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford to the Harper's Bazaar, about Lilliputians, some of your readers might like to know a little of what sort of stuff it contains, so I send you a specimen.

"Captain Palmer (Julius A. Palmer) is a man who has taken cargoes of gunpowder around Cape Horn, with fireballs playing about the masthead, and he is not afraid to speak his mind."

This is what is familiarly called "guff," is it not? It should be spoken or read with a reverent aspect, with the head uncovered. But the passage quoted is a very good specimen of the whole article, and should be read to be appreciated.

The Sugar Trust is thoroughly astute and keen in getting such articles written by such people, and inducing our friends to believe that the Sugar Trust is indifferent as to the treaty or annexation.

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Mission Children's Society was held in the parlors of Central Union Church last night, and the following program was followed out:

Reports of the various secretaries for the past year.

Treasurer's statement by Mr. L. A. Dickey, with report of something over \$2,000 spent during the last year.

W. H. Howard's report as recording secretary relating in an interesting manner the work of last year.

Miss Mattie Chamberlain's report as corresponding secretary, this to be published in full in the next report of the society.

Rev. O. H. Gulick's address as retiring president, on the subject of "Lessons from Hawaiian History."

This dealt with how the history of the Islands shows the Providence of God in building up righteousness as did the history of the Israelites.

VISITED ELECTRIC WORKS.

On Friday afternoon of last week the Hawaiian Electric Company very kindly extended to the students of Oahu College the privilege of inspecting their entire plant, including the dynamo-electric machines, the steam engines, steam pumps, boilers and ice plant. Students were permitted to go

anywhere they pleased, and in addition were conducted through all the rooms of the refrigerating plant, where the temperature was far lower than any hitherto experienced by those who had passed their lives thus far only in the Hawaiian Islands.

Professor Ingalls and the class in physics of Oahu College feel extremely grateful for the kindnesses shown them on this occasion.

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market."

The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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Color cards and directions on application.

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This contains nothing injurious to belting, but strengthens it and prevents from slipping.

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Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 30), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Penicillins, Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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THREE-BASE HITS

St. Louis College Boys Found
Pitcher Hart.

FIRST TEN INNING GAME

Most Exciting Contest
This Season.Odds all on the Stars—Over Con-
fidence, as Usual, Floor-
ed Them.

Betting on the ball game ranged from 3 to 1 to 10 to 1, with the Stars on the long end, and the opening inning looked as though the Stars were safe on a 10-to-1 shot, for the St. Louis boys showed themselves to be weak in the field. The college boys were first to bat. Thompson's hit to center gave him a base. Gleason flew to Hart, too hot for the latter to hold, and made first; Thompson advanced. Wood's swipe brought Thompson home. Clarke went out at first, Gleason died at home plate and Bonny Lemon slept at first long enough to be put out.

Wilder hit to second, but Jimmy Thompson made a splendid stop, and would have had Wilder out at first, only that Willis dropped the ball. Another opportunity was lost directly afterward when Thompson threw wildly to first and let Hart get his base. Cunha hit to third, and Wilder went out. Mahuka and Lishman were safe on easy hits. Pahau flew out to Simerson, and Cunha and Mahuka came home. Lishman went out at the plate.

The second inning for the college team was a disastrous one, and they retired without a tally. With the Stars it was different; they experienced no difficulty in finding the ball, but the college boys did after it was hit. The stock of the Stars men advanced as the fourth man came over the plate and the score was 2 to 1.

The third inning opened with Gleason dying at first. Willis made his first on a grounder, which jumped neatly over Koki's head at second base. Woods sent the ball down to right-field fence for a two-bagger, and Willis came home on Clarke's sacrifice. Lemon hit over Koki's head, brought Woods home in a swift canter. Holt hit to fence at center for three bases and brought Lemon home. Simerson struck out and left Holt at third. The college boys felt encouraged at their success, and when the Stars went to bat they were retired without a man getting to first.

The fourth inning was amusing. After Dayton was retired at first, Thompson went to bat and showed Hart how easy it was to find the ball. He hit it to first and then took his base on balls, while Hart was trying to ride himself of what looked like a tired feeling. When Gleason reached the ball and landed it in the vicinity of the fence at center-field, Willis tapped it over to the fence for a three-bagger, and brought Thompson and Gleason home. Willis might have tallied, but for Vieira's oversight in coaching at third. This lost the boys a run and prolonged the game an inning, for Woods struck out and Clarke went out at first on an infield hit. This made the score even, and Star money was not in sight, after Woods, Wilder and Cunha went out without a run.

The fifth inning found the college boys with "leaky eyes" and Hart an easy mark. Lemon led off with a three-bagger, and Holt's hit to right brought him home. Simerson, the erratic batsman, hit to center for three and brought Holt in. Dayton made a sacrifice, and Simerson came over the plate. With three runs tallied, Thompson, Gleason and Willis retired on fly balls. Mahuka, Lishman and Pahau went out in one, two, three order.

The sixth was a snowstorm for the St. Louis team, for they did not get a tally. Woods got to second on a hit to center. Clarke and Lemon went out at first and Holt went out on a foul fly to Wilder. For the Stars, Koki, Woods and Wilder lost their grip at first. It snowed again in the St. Louis' half of the seventh. Simerson, Dayton and Thompson went out like the snuffing of a candle. Hart, for the Stars, made a base-hit and stole second, and got to third on Cunha's hit to right. Mahuka went out at first, and Lishman hit to left and brought Cunha home. Thompson caught on Pahau. Wilder flew out to Simerson, leaving two men on bases, and once more the score was even, the Stars scoring three runs.

In the eighth inning, Gleason went out at first, and Clarke and Woods dropped on a double play. People who backed the St. Louis boys lost some of their hope, and were almost willing to hand the game and money over to the Stars. But the players felt differently, and were keenly alive to the fact that everything depended upon good work in the field. Thompson was ready between first and second to catch a fly struck by Hart. Cunha hit safe for one, and took second on Mahuka's hit. Lishman made a hit for one, and advanced the others. Then Pahau and Rose dropped at first, and the game was still a tie.

Enthusiasm ran higher than at any time during the season. The multitude was clearly in sympathy with the St. Louis boys, and when they made four runs in their part of the tenth inning

and stopped the Stars, when they had tallied two, the crowd shouted the shingles from the roof of the grand stand. Following is the score:

ST. LOUIS.									
	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.		
Thompson, 2b.	5	3	2	4	8	2			
Gleason, ss.	6	12	2	0	8	3			
Willis, 1b.	6	12	4	13	1	1			
Woods, rf.-cf.	5	12	4	1	1	0			
Clarke, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	0			
Atwood, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	0			
Lemon, p.	5	2	2	0	1	0			
Holt, lf.	6	1	2	3	0	0			
Simerson, cf.-rf.	5	1	2	2	1	0			
Dayton, c.	5	0	1	4	0	0			
Total	48	13	20	30	21	7			

STARS.									
	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.		
Wilder, c.	6	1	2	7	4	0			
Hart, p.	6	2	3	1	1	1			
Cunha, 1b.	6	2	3	14	0	0			
Mahuka, 2b.	5	2	1	1	7	0			
Lishman, ss.	6	1	1	1	3	0			
Pahau, 3b.	6	1	2	1	0	1			
Rose, lf.	5	0	12	12	0	2			
Koki, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	0			
S. Woods, cf.	5	1	1	12	0	3			
Total	49	11	17	30	15	7			

BY INNINGS.									
St. Louis	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	13
Stars	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	11

SUMMARY.

Earned runs: St. Louis, 8; Stars, 6. Two base hits: Gleason, W. Wood; Clark, Simerson. Three base-hits: Willis, W. Wood, Lemon; Holt, Koki. Home runs: Gleason, Stolen bases: Dayton, Hart, Mahuka, Lishman, Pahau. Double plays: Hart, Wilder and Cunha; Mahuka and Cunha. Bases on balls: Off Hart, 3; off Lemon, 3. Struck out: By Hart, 5; by Lemon, 1. Passed balls: Wilder, 1. Wild pitch: Hart. Time: 2 hours. Umpires: H. M. Whitney and George Lucas. Scorer: W. M. Blackley.

In Kawaiahao.

Rev. Stephen L. Desha, of Hilo, occupied the pulpit in Kawaiahao Church yesterday morning, and, in response to a request by the pastor of that place worship, preached a Diamond Jubilee memorial sermon. For nearly an hour the speaker held the attention of the congregation by bringing before it the virtues of Queen Victoria, relating many incidents in connection with the life of that great ruler. More especially did he dwell upon her life as a mother and of her kindly acts in the homes of the suffering among her people.

One of the Woodlawn Dairy wagons started in town from a place near the baseball grounds Saturday afternoon and went into town on a dead run and without the driver. The horses were stopped later. No damage, but a lot of pretty well shaken-up milk.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of the INVENTION OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he requested the jury to find him guilty. See The Times, July 25, 1884.

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Is a liquid medicine which assures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system when it is lowered. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

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Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer,
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Rapidly ends short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
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Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

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Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

JUNE 21, 1897.

THE KEROSENE TROUBLE.

That portion of the public of these Islands, who use kerosene oil for domestic purposes will, after reading Friday's paper, feel symptoms of the same complaint that attacked the foolish virgins of ancient history.

It is all very well to "make light" of the subject, but the question is a serious one and many merchants are biting their thumbs over it, while anxiously watching for the lani.

There is an old and true saying that "the man who falls over the same banana peel twice is a bit of a fool," and it is safe to say that a considerable number of years will elapse before a similar condition of things will prevail here.

It has always been our endeavor to "brighten things," and "disperse the gloom," generally, and our effort in this direction caused us to lay in a heavy stock of Lamps, beside which Aladdin's was a pigmy.

For the adornment of the lani or perch we have the famous Deitz lamp which throws a magnificent light and will need a hurricane to extinguish.

The Tubular Street Lamp is another fine thing for outdoor illumination, an economic oil burner and an excellent light.

We have also Barn and Stable lamps. Safe and up-to-date in every respect.

As for Chandeliers—we well have hundreds of varieties either in 2, 3 or 4 lights, from the common to the elaborate "get-up" and Hall Lamps in almost endless designs.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

STOP
THAT
COUGH!

A slight cold, if neglected, is just as apt to lead to serious lung trouble as a heavy one. You should take time by the forelock and conquer the trouble while you can, and at little expense, without inconvenience.

Cummins

The climate of Honolulu, during the Summer months, is very changeable and threatening. Most every one in some way suffers from the radical changes—Sore Throat, Cold in the Head, Chest or Lungs, La Grippe, etc., are the common ailments which give cause for much suffering and inconvenience.

Cough

The number of remedies on the market intended to assist and cure such ailments reach upwards to a thousand in number, but in reality, as a positive specific for Coughs and Colds, there is but one. CUMMINS' COUGH CURE never fails, and gives almost instant relief. It is free from opiates and dangerous ingredients.

Cure

Your druggist may say we don't keep it, but we have one just as good; don't be induced to try something else that may injure you. Dr. Cummins has used this recipe for years in his practice, and has met with remarkable success.

Get CUMMINS' and take no other.
Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

CASTLE & COKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Elno Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

St. Life Insurance Company of
Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896.
£12,954,532.

1. Authorized Capital—£1,000,000 4 4
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital— 687,500 0 0

2. Fire Funds— 2,660,400 13 0
3. Life and Annuity Funds— 9,009,192 7 8
£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch— 1,377,026 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,464,057 9 11
Branches— 27,984,396 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

